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TOP SECRET

LEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE DIRECTOR OF INTRILLIGYNCE AND RESEARCH

October 27, 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Secretary

FROM:

INR - Roger Hilsman

SUBJECT:

Moscow Ups the Ante in Cuba Negotiations

We seek in this memorandum to update the estimate in our memoran-Gum of early this morning in light of today's public letter from Khrushchev, proposing a trade-off of missiles in Turkey for missiles in Cuba.

After privately offering what seemed on the face of it a surprisingly cheap bargain for the withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba yesterday cheap bargain for the withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba yesterda by Moscow today publicly insists that the US must also withdraw "its" missing the proposal, Khrushchev in effect admits for the first time publicly that Soviet missiles are in Cuba, though he attribute characterization "offensive" to the US. Indeed, Khrushchev for the Cof the Soviet Union is over attribute based in Cuba wave not Moscow today publicly insists that the US must also withdraw "its" missiles from Turkey. In making the proposal, Khrushchev in effect admits for the first time publicly that Soviet missiles are in Cuba, though he attribute first time explicitly indicated that the missiles based in Cuba were part of the Soviet Union's own strategic striking force.

A number of pitfalls are immediately apparent in the Khrushchev proposal:

- 1) The Soviets probably calculated that a more mention of the possibility of negotations would disturb US-Turkish relations as well as the NATO alliance.
- 2) The reference to Britain and Italy suggest that at some point in the talks, the USER might attempt to raise the ante again and propose inclusion of other nountries in the arrangement.
- 3) The proposal is ambiguous concerning the time limit, and the period mentioned apparently concerns the end of the negotiations and not the length of time for dismantling the bases.
- 4) The inspection proposal, almough forthcoming on the face of it, opens up the usual questions concerning terms of reference and veto power
- 5) The advances to Cuba raise the same problems as the previous letter with regard to the legitimacy of the Castro regime and US relations

In terms of howest objectives in this confrontation, this latest developmeat strengthers the estimate that the USSR is seeking to gain time for its missiles in Cilia to attain operational effectiveness while fostering a political atmosphere in which forceful US action becomes increasingly difficult. The proposal contra es the Soviet effort to make dismantling of the missiles a subject rather than a precondition for negotiations.

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Soviet Motivations in Responding

Moscow would be under considerable pressure to respond to the US destruction of an element of the Soviet military presence in Cuba. It would wish to do so to preserve Cuban confidence, to avoid making a show of weakness in US eyes, and if possible to achieve the sim of interdicting US reconnaissance over Cuba.

However, a countervailing factor would be Moscow's reluctance to see military action in Cuba escalate into a local war which the Soviet Union could not hope to wia, or worse yet a general war.

The Soviets would also wish to preserve their posture of being the reasonable party expressing willingness to negotiate peacefully while the US was preparing to take aggressive action. To some extent this pose would be undercut, if the Soviets were themselves to do the escalating.

Soviet Reaction

Given the strong forces operating both to impel and restrain the Sovicts, the USSR's reaction cannot be predicted with certainty.

Moscow's first reaction might be merely to repeat the shooting down of a subsequent US plane without taking further action. The Soviets might h. po that the US would desist rather than trade U-2's and SAMs one for one. However, Morcow could not long play a trading game; Soviet air defense of Cuba would soon be debilitated and the risk of US invasion might be

Subsequently Moscow would be more likely to seek other forms of retaliation. Harassment, perhaps by the Cubans of US ships or planes in the immediate area is a possibility. The Cubans might shell selected targets on Guautanamo. Or, the Soviets might seek to attack US forces elsewhere, e.g. peripheral reconnaissance missions.

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